









## Agnew Declares Americans Prefer Truncheons to Bombs

By James M. Naughton

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 3 (NYT).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, whirling across the country as President Nixon's stand-in, declared here yesterday that the "real peace lobby today is composed of those who maintain the peace, not those who disturb it."

Calling for renewed efforts to strengthen "the pattern of mutual respect and mutual forbearance," that he said was the essence of the American system, the Vice-President told members of the American Legion at their national convention that it was time to seek "true peace" both at home and abroad.

"Confronted with a choice," he told the legionnaires, "the American people would choose the policeman's truncheon over the anarchist's bomb. But true peace lies neither in bomb nor in truncheon."

### Short Notice

Mr. Agnew was addressing the legion convention on short notice, filling in for Mr. Nixon after the President decided late yesterday to pass up the veterans' invitation.

Then the Vice-President got back aboard the Air Force jet that has been a second home to him during the last two weeks and sped toward Johnson City, Texas, to give former President Lyndon B. Johnson a briefing on his five-nation tour of Asian trouble spots.

It was all part of a significant demonstration of how the President has come to rely in increasing measure on the Vice-President to carry his message to Americans and American allies.

Mr. Agnew had cut short a rest stop in Hawaii to fly to San Clemente, Calif., for a meeting Tuesday with the President and the National Security Council.

### Engine of Change

In Portland, he said the American system was "the greatest engine of change and progress the world has ever seen." He said it had gone to war three times in a generation and four times in half a century, not to seek combat but to provide security for a billion and a half people in the free world. And at home, he added, the American system has directed progress toward ends chosen not by arbitrary authority but by the people themselves.

"We don't brand murder and arson and rape crimes just as an excuse to put people in jail," the Vice-President said. "We do it to protect the right of the ordinary citizen—the non-criminal—not to be killed, not to have his house burned down, not to be assaulted."

He said that the First Amendment to the Constitution guarantees free speech and free assembly, but also limits the way in which those freedoms can be expressed.

## He Gets a Lot Off His Chest

ATLANTA, Sept. 3 (AP).—"What have you got in your shirt?" a policeman asked the young man strolling through an Atlanta neighborhood early yesterday.

"Dynamite," replied Warren R. Elston, 22.

Detective J.W. Caldwell said Mr. Elston told him, when he asked why he was carrying the dynamite, "I've been playing with it. It won't go off."

Police blocked off the area, and soldiers from nearby Fort McPherson defused the dynamite. Elston was charged with possession of explosives.

## Five Americans Given Delay on Drug Counts

HERAKLION, Crete, Sept. 3 (UPI).—Five Americans appeared before a magistrate today and were granted 48 hours to prepare answers to charges of possessing, trafficking and smuggling narcotics.

The five were arrested Saturday after their plane, a Convair 240, landed for fuel and minor repairs following its pursuit here by aircraft of three nations. Police found 1,461 pounds of hashish and \$52,000 on board.

The plane arrived in Crete from Lebanon, where the Americans allegedly had left an illegal cargo of cigarettes and picked up their "wholesale quantity of hashish destined for the United States."

**SOUGHT IN BOMBING**—The FBI has launched a nationwide search for these four young men wanted in the bombing of a University of Wisconsin building, in which one person was killed. Top, Dwight Alan Armstrong, 19; next his brother, Karlton Lewis Armstrong, 22; third, Sylvan Fine, 18, and Leo Frederic Burt, 22.

## Senate Panel to Seek Curbs On 'Snooping' by Computers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (NYT).—Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. announced yesterday the first legislative step toward the creation of a new federal regulatory agency to curb what he called a computerized threat by the government against Americans' constitutional freedoms.

The North Carolina Democrat, chairman of the constitutional rights subcommittee, disclosed that it will begin open hearings here Oct. 6 through 8 on the rapid growth of surveillance activities and intelligence-gathering computer data banks in nearly a dozen federal offices.

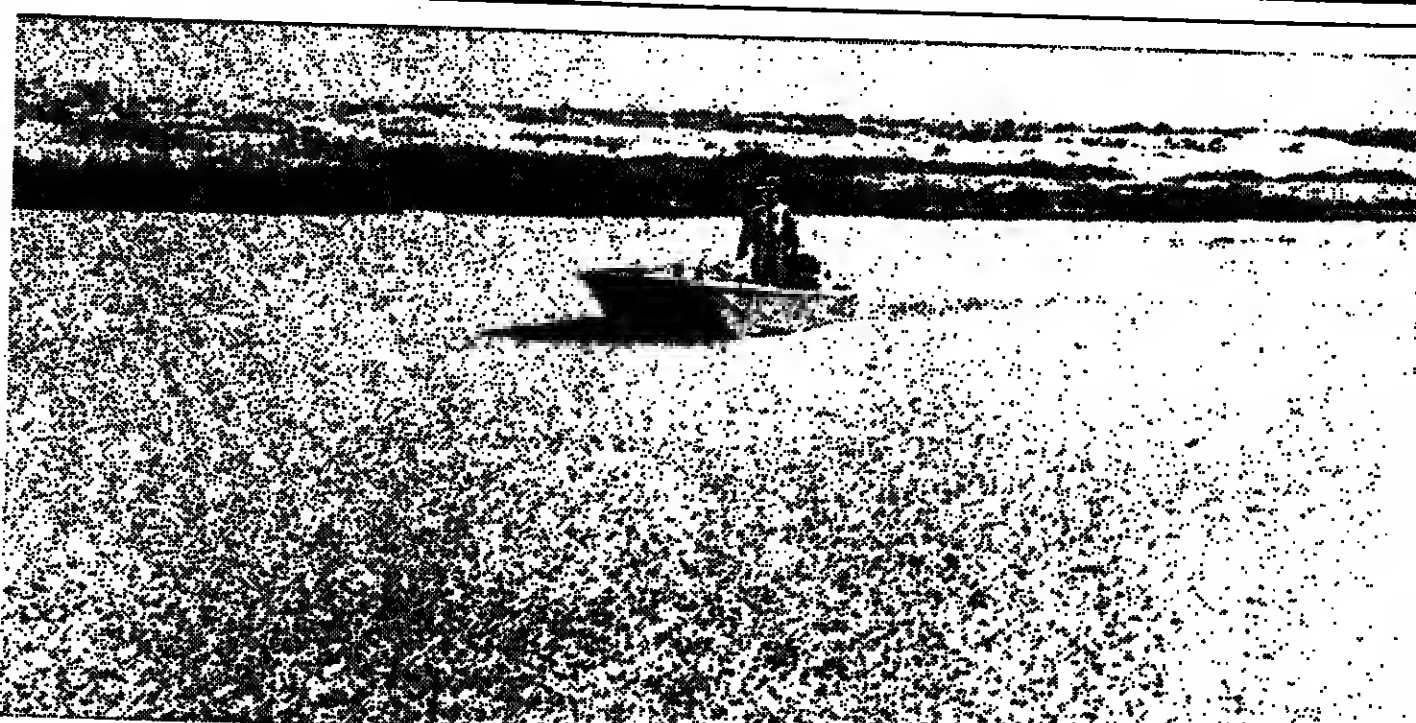
Sen. Ervin has said he is deeply concerned about the effects of government snooping and record keeping on the personal and political liberties of ordinary citizens.

To end what he believes are widespread and "clearly unconstitutional" abuses of computer-equipped government information files, Sen. Ervin indicated that the hearings would produce a proposal for "a new, independent agency to control federal data banks."

**Involves 1st Amendment**

The new agency would protect a new statutory right of all citizens to learn what information on them is being collected and stored here and to demand corrections or deletions if it invades their First Amendment rights, unduly invades

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A Florida marine patrol boat cruises through millions of dead fish in Escambia Bay.

## So Many Dead Fish the Water 'Looked Like Snow'

PENSACOLA, Fla., Sept. 3 (AP).—Decoying of the water in Escambia Bay killed so many fish yesterday that the water "looked like snow," a Florida Marine Patrol officer said.

"It's big. It looks like snow on the water over there, but it doesn't smell that way," Lt. Lewis Zangas said.

It was the 31st major fish kill reported in Escambia Bay this year, compared to the 21 kills for all of 1969, Lt. Zangas said.

The fish kill apparently started Tuesday night and was caused by decaying of the water, Lt. Zangas said. Millions of fish, mostly six-inch men-

haden, floated belly up in a 200-acre area just south of a bridge over the Escambia River, he reported.

Nat. Reed, Gov. Claude Kirk's conservation expert, said that the fish kill was caused by oxygen-burning algae which thrive on carbon and nitrogen waste dumped into the bay by industrial plants.

"These vast discharges of phosphorous and nitrogen are as damaging to that bay and all the life in it as deadly mercury," Mr. Reed said, "because the algae kill the fish which then decay and in turn provide a catalyst for more algae to grow in the polluted water."

## Struggle on Electoral Reform Looms in Battle-Weary Senate

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (WP).—The Senate will plunge into a lengthy and bitter fight over direct popular election of the President when it returns next Tuesday from its Labor Day recess.

In a brief session yesterday before battle-weary legislators headed home for the six-day recess, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., made the constitutional amendment scrapping the Electoral College the pending Senate business.

Cass and said he hoped debate would last no more than two weeks. That hope is considered highly optimistic. There is strong opposition to the amendment from small-state and Southern senators, with a filibuster possible to prevent a final vote.

Most observers believe the proposal, which is sponsored by Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., and needs a two-thirds vote for enactment, will be on the floor for three weeks to a month at best, making it absolutely certain that a post-election session will be needed to complete the Senate business. Sen. Mansfield himself said yesterday that final adjournment of Congress before the November elections at present must be considered "a long-shot possibility, a near miracle."

Leaving that miracle, he said, the Senate would probably recess around Oct. 15 and come back after the elections to finish its business. Among the major bills which the Senate will consider are the constitutional amendment on women's rights, the Social Security and family assistance plans, the administration's request for \$480 million for law-enforcement aid to the states, the big farm bill and a tough air pollution measure requiring development of a pollution-free auto engine within five years.

In addition, before final adjournment the Senate must pass six regular appropriation bills involving a total of \$118.4 billion in Nixon administration funding requests, plus the traditional final catch-all supplemental money bill. The House has already passed all these bills except the defense fund and final supplemental measures.

Sen. Mansfield indicated that he hoped to complete work in September or early October on the farm bill, a measure regulating one-bank holding companies, the women's rights amendment and the air pollution measure, plus as many appropriations bills as are ready for action.

Several of these could produce major fights, however, which might delay the schedule. The Agriculture Department, for example, is unhappy with the Senate Agriculture Committee's version of the farm bill because it contains fixed minimum support levels for cotton, wheat and feed grains; the Transportation Department appropriation contains a \$390 million item for the supersonic transport plane which will be attacked by environmentalists.

Already passed by the House, the women's rights measure has come under fire both from some women's groups and organized labor, which fear it will weaken protection of women by nullifying some state labor regulations, and from senators of diverse general views. The auto industry is unhappy with the five-year, pollution-free-engine requirement in the clean air measure.

The Social Security and family assistance bills probably will not reach the Senate floor until after the November elections.

A large number of second-rank bills also may reach the floor in the next few months—a bank secrecy measure, a manpower bill, possibly one of the bills permitting "class action suits" by consumers or

creating a consumer protection agency.

The outlook at present for the restrictive trade bill looks bleak. The appropriations bills still to be considered by the Senate and the amounts sought by the administration: defense (\$89.1 billion); labor

plus health, education and welfare (\$18.7 billion); foreign assistance (\$2.97 billion); transportation (\$7 billion, including funds to liquidate old contract authority); the vetoed independent offices—housing bill (\$18.5 billion), and military construction (\$2.1 billion).

## Gov. Brewer Reports

## Fewer Whites Than Expected Quit Ala. Integrated Schools

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 3 (UPI).—Gov. Albert Brewer said only half as many whites as he expected have abandoned desegregated public schools in Alabama.

The Alabama governor said yesterday that white defections to private schools apparently would total 25,000. He said he foresees a return by many of these children to public school within a few years when the trend "moves back to neighborhood schools."

"This pattern won't have anything to do with race. It won't be reintegration, but a process of settling down when the desire for education takes over. That's the reason I've been optimistic; we'll weather the storm," Gov. Brewer said.

In Mississippi, Alex Waites, field director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said legal action would be taken to prevent the state from providing textbooks to the private, segregated schools which have sprung up.

Mr. Waites said a Jackson, Miss., public school official last month directed four schools to furnish 1,295 textbooks to a private school. He said the 14th amendment "clearly prohibits state aid to racially segregated schools."

Black students outnumbered whites 7-to-3 at Winnsboro, S.C., but most whites stayed in class.

**Equal Treatment**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP).—Mississippi Attorney General A.F. Summer said today that the Justice Department has assured him it will treat school desegregation complaints of Minneapolis-St. Paul area residents the same as it does those of Southerners.

In a television interview, Mr. Summer said the Justice Department gave him that guarantee yesterday when he presented 27 civil

rights complaints he said he obtained from the Minnesota residents.

"We found from the people themselves... they, the Minneapolis school board, are operating an open transfer plan which is basically a freedom of choice plan," Mr. Summer said. He said that freedom of choice plans were ruled illegal in Mississippi schools.

Mr. Summer said he had also observed, in trips to California, patterns which would fall under the jurisdiction of federal desegregation laws. He said he plans to bring suits into other Northern states in the near future, but declined to name them.

"If Mississippi must abide by constitutional standards, every other state must abide by the same constitutional standards," he said.

**80-Vote Margin Reported in GOP Primary in N.D.**

FARGO, N. D., Sept. 3 (AP).—Richard Elkin today held an 80-vote margin over Robert McCahey with all precincts reporting in the Republican primary in the North Dakota Western Congressional District.

Complete but unofficial returns from the district's 1,074 precincts gave Mr. Elkin 17,466 votes and Mr. McCahey, 17,386.

Mr. McCahey said that he would await results of the official canvass before deciding whether to seek a recount of Tuesday's votes.

In Nevada, President Nixon's hand-picked GOP Senate candidate, William Raggio, 43, and the Democrat he hopes to unseat, Sen. Howard W. Cannon, 58, easily won nomination Tuesday.

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**Rush Off to Prague**  
BONN, Sept. 3 (AP).—U.S. Ambassador Kenneth Rush left today for a five-day trip to Prague as part of his private familiarization visits to Eastern European capitals.

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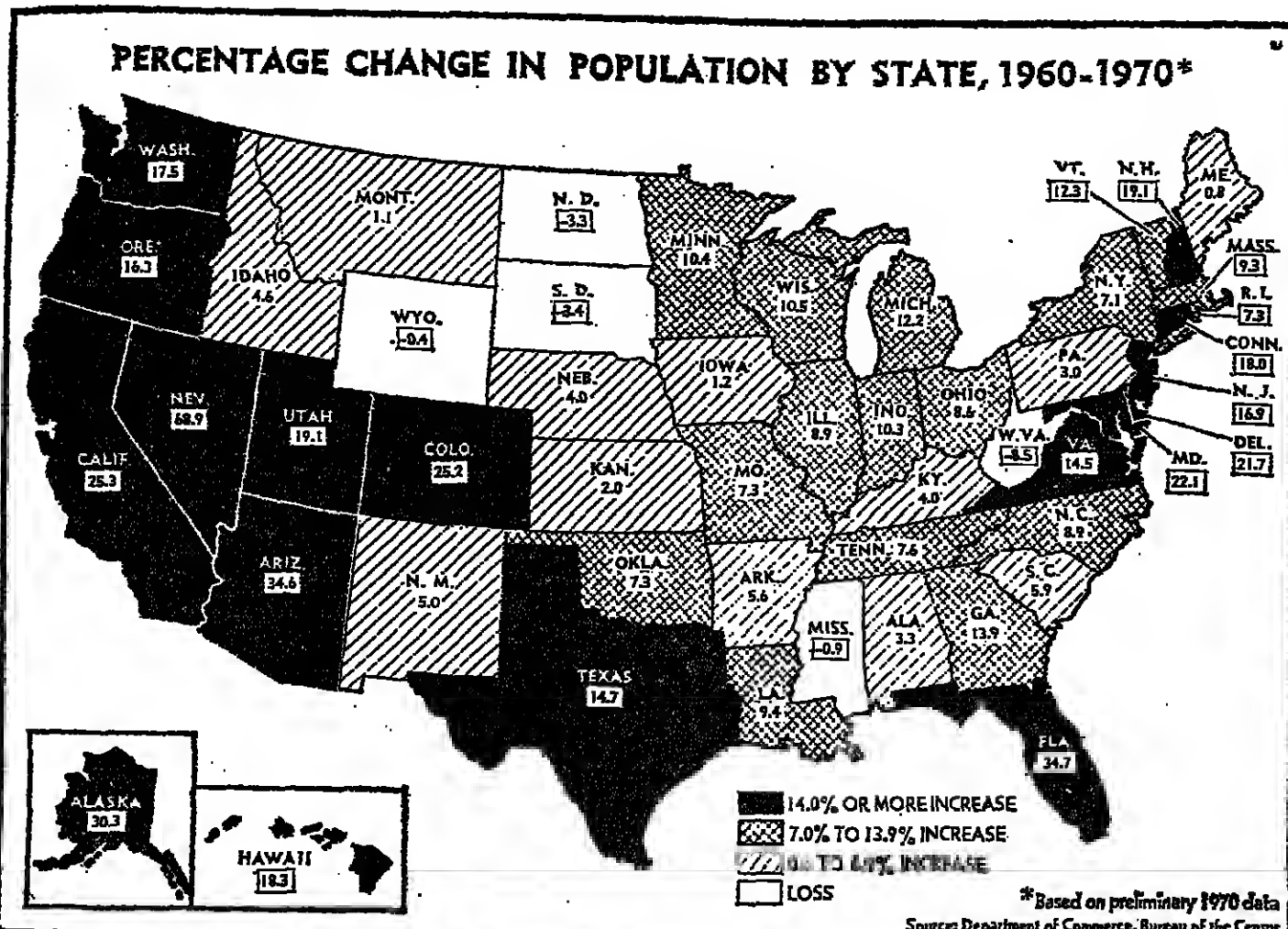
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This map and chart graphically show the shifts in population in the United States in the last ten years. The study is based on preliminary reports of the 1970 census released by the Bureau of the Census division of the Department of Commerce.



## How State Populations Have Changed in Decade

STATE	1970 (preliminary)	1960 (final)	Change, 1960-1970	Rank 1970	Rank 1960	STATE	1970 (preliminary)	1960 (final)	Change, 1960-1970	Rank 1970	Rank 1960
Alabama	3,373,006	3,266,740	106,266	21	19	Nebraska	1,468,101	1,411,320	56,771	35	34
Alaska	294,607	226,167	68,440	51	51*	Nevada	481,893	285,278	196,615	48	50
Arizona	1,752,122	1,302,161	449,961	33	35	New Hampshire	722,753	606,921	115,832	42	46
Arkansas	1,886,210	1,786,272	99,938	32	31	New Jersey	7,089,997	6,066,732	1,023,215	8	8
California	19,696,840	15,717,204	3,979,636	1	2	New Mexico	998,257	951,023	47,234	36	37
Colorado	2,195,887	1,753,947	441,940	29	33	New York	17,979,712	16,782,304	1,197,408	2	1
Connecticut	2,397,950	2,535,234	-137,284	24	25	North Carolina	4,961,832	4,556,155	405,677	12	12
Delaware	542,979	446,292	96,687	47	47	North Dakota	610,648	632,446	-21,798	46	45
Florida	6,671,162	4,951,560	1,719,602	9	10	Ohio	10,542,030	9,706,397	835,633	6	5
Georgia	4,492,038	3,943,116	548,922	15	16	Oklahoma	2,493,378	2,328,284	170,094	27	27
Hawaii	748,575	632,772	115,803	41	44	Oregon	2,056,171	1,768,687	287,484	31	32
Idaho	698,275	667,191	31,084	43	43	Pennsylvania	11,663,301	11,319,366	343,935	3	3
Illinois	10,973,986	10,081,158	892,828	5	4	Rhode Island	922,461	859,488	62,973	39	39
Indiana	5,143,422	4,662,498	480,924	11	11	South Carolina	2,522,881	2,382,591	140,287	26	26
Iowa	2,789,832	2,757,537	32,295	25	24	South Dakota	661,406	680,514	-19,108	45	41
Kansas	2,222,173	2,178,611	43,562	28	28	Tennessee	3,838,777	3,567,089	271,688	17	17
Kentucky	3,160,555	3,038,156	122,399	23	22	Texas	10,989,123	9,579,777	1,409,346	4	6
Louisiana	3,564,310	3,257,022	307,288	20	20	Utah	1,060,631	830,627	230,004	37	36
Maine	977,260	969,265	7,995	38	36	Vermont	437,744	389,881	47,863	49	48
Maryland	3,874,642	3,100,689	773,953	17	21	Virginia	4,543,249	3,966,949	576,300	14	14
Massachusetts	5,630,224	5,148,578	481,646	10	9	Washington	3,352,892	2,832,214	499,678	22	23
Michigan	8,776,873	7,823,194	953,679	7	7	West Virginia	1,701,913	1,860,421	-158,508	34	30
Minnesota	3,767,975	3,413,864	354,111	19	18	Wisconsin	4,366,766	3,951,777	414,989	16	15
Mississippi	2,158,872	2,178,141	-19,269	30	29	Wyoming	328,591	330,066	-1,475	50	49
Missouri	4,636,247	4,319,813	316,434	13	13						
Montana	682,133	674,767	7,366	44	42						

\*Rankings include District of Columbia—1970 estimate 764,000, compared with 763,956 in 1960. Rank 40 both years.

## OAU Summit Backs Egypt And Algeria

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Sept. 3 (UPI).—The African summit today ended its three-day session after unanimously adopting resolutions supporting two of its Arab members in their conflict with Israel.

The Organization of African Unity summit concluded secret deliberations at 9:15 p.m. (EST) GMT, then held a public closing session at which various speakers praised the "spirit of harmony and understanding" which prevailed throughout discussions.

On the Middle East, the summit stood fully behind Egypt and called for withdrawal of Israeli forces from all territories occupied in the June 1967 war. It demanded unconditional and full implementation of the UN Security Council's Middle East peace resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, and praised efforts of UN mediator Gurner Jarring to this end. The summit also backed Algeria in its condemnation of Israel's detention of two Algerian nationals last month and demanded their immediate and unconditional release.

Both resolutions were unanimous and Arab delegates said they were "the best ever we obtained from the OAU."

### June Meetings

The summit also decided to hold all its sessions henceforth in the first half of June every year instead of the first half of September.

The heads of state agreed to Uganda's invitation to hold their next summit in its capital, Kampala.

Summit chairman Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia announced that the leaders had elected 21 members to serve for a five-year term on the OAU's mediation, conciliation and arbitration commission.

The new members are: Nigeria, Ethiopia, Senegal, the Central African Republic, Cameroon, Guinea, Zambia, Liberia, Tanzania, Algeria, Kenya, Morocco, Dahomey, Sudan, Burundi, Tunisia, Egypt, Upper Volta, Libya, Somalia and Uganda.

OAU officials said 11 chief delegates, including Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, Cameroon President Ahmadou Ahidjo and Uganda President Milton Obote spoke strongly in favor of the Middle East resolution.



SACRILEGIOUS UNCONCERN—Luigi Donno, 35, smiles contentedly behind the grilled window of an isolation cell at a Rome mental hospital. He was taken there after heaving small stones at the Pope at Castelgandolfo.

## Pope Asks Leniency for Man Who Threw Stones at Him

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 3 (AP).—Pope Paul VI has asked that the man who threw stones at him yesterday not be treated harshly, press reports said today.

The pontiff told his secretary, Msgr. Pasquale Macchi, to intercede with authorities and express the Pope's wish, the Rome daily Paese Sera said.

It described the pontiff as "profoundly disturbed" by the incident during the general audience at his summer residence in Castel Gandolfo, outside Rome.

Another paper, Il Messaggero, said the Pope exclaimed to aides: "Poor fellow. I hope he comes to his senses."

The assailant, 35-year-old Luigi Donno, remained in a psychiatric clinic in Rome where he had been taken soon after his capture. A Vatican source said no tighter security measures to protect the Pope were planned in the wake of the incident, in which the Pope narrowly missed being hit by two stones.

"If they want to, they can kill him," said the churchman, who is close to the Pope. "You can't stop those kinds of attacks."

## U.S. Loses Sight Of Special Soviet Ship in Caribbean

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP).—U.S. aircraft and ships shadowing a Russian Navy task force steaming toward the Caribbean lost track of a new amphibious vessel reported accompanying the guided missile ships, the Defense Department said today.

It is unknown if the Soviet landing vessel, which can carry Russian marines and tanks, is simply ahead of the main force or has departed on another mission, a spokesman said.

As it is, the force, which includes one guided missile cruiser, one guided missile destroyer, a tanker and submarine tender, will clear the Panama Canal between the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico Saturday to enter the Caribbean, if it maintains its present course of speed.

Defense Secretary Melvin Laird yesterday called the movement of this task force significant. If it enters the Caribbean it would be the third time since the summer of 1968 that Soviet ships have operated together there.

Earlier this year, Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard told the Navy and Air Force to develop a single missile for use by both services in the various types of fighter planes.

A Pentagon spokesman said the Air Force canceled its own missile, partly for cost reasons and partly because there would be fewer development problems in modifying an existing weapon.

Europe Phone Links Cut

BERN, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—Telephone communications linking Switzerland with Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, the north of France and Luxembourg were severely disrupted today, the post office said here. The fault was caused by a broken cable between Nancy and Strasbourg in France, it said.

## Cholera Held No Threat to West Europe

World Body Cites Hygiene Standards

GENEVA, Sept. 3 (UPI).—The World Health Organization said today that Western Europe has nothing to fear from the wave of cholera which has spread through the Middle East into Africa.

WHO spokesmen said that standards of hygiene in the Western nations "completely rule out" any possibility of an epidemic.

They said that there have not, in fact, been any cholera cases in Western Europe or North America since 1948, when WHO first started international monitoring of infectious diseases around the world. There were two laboratory cases in the United States, one imported case in Australia and one Vietnamese refugee girl in Denmark was found to be a carrier. That was all.

### Cholera Subsidies

WHO said that Soviet authorities have now reported that the cholera cases imported from Asia early in August have subsided and there is no danger of any further spread within Russia. Russia has reported 352 cases in the Astrakhan region, 63 in Odessa and 38 in Korch.

"In fact, the danger appears to be subsiding overall," the WHO spokesman said.

"The 2,000 cases and 60 deaths in Guinea is really very mild considering the lack of hygiene and medical staff there," he said.

Cholera of the El Tor type began in Indonesia in 1935 but did not move outside the country until 1961, when 25 Asian countries reported cases. These are called "endemic countries" because it is hard to completely erase the disease.

So far this year, ten Asian countries have reported 12,000 cases and 2,000 deaths to WHO headquarters in Geneva.

### Disease Spreads

El Tor cholera moved into Russia in 1965 but was stamped out at once. This August, however, the disease spread from Russia.

Iran and Iraq had cases, but did not report them to WHO.

From these two countries, cholera went on down into Lebanon, Syria, Iraq and Egypt and across the North African coast to Libya. Syria and Egypt told WHO that they have no cases, but officials at the organization say privately that this is not true. The Lebanese, Israeli and Libyan authorities did report cases.

### Hong Kong Offer

HONG KONG, Sept. 3 (AP).—Hong Kong has offered to supply WHO with one million doses of cholera vaccine to help fight outbreaks of the disease in the Middle East and Asia, a spokesman for the Medical Health Department said today.

### Israel Total Is 44

JERUSALEM, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—Israeli health authorities today reported two further cases of cholera in the Jerusalem area, bringing the total number of confirmed cases in Israel and the Israeli-held territories to 44.

One of the cases reported today involved a Jewish boy from West Jerusalem and the other a woman from a refugee camp near the city.

### Syria Reports Cases

GENEVA, Sept. 3 (AP).—Syria today became the latest country officially to report cases of cholera. But in a communication to WHO it said that there have been no deaths and "all necessary control measures have been taken."

## Marxism Is Issue Today in Chile's Presidential Vote

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 3 (UPI).—Chile's 3.5 million voters will decide in tomorrow's presidential election whether this constitutional democracy, with a record of orderly successions dating from 1922, will become the first nation to freely choose a Marxist president. The candidates, who have run neck-and-neck in polls throughout the eight-month campaign, are:

• Salvador Allende, 62, a Communist-backed Socialist, who would open the door to socialism with massive nationalizations aimed at U.S. investment and, especially, at the domestic economic right.

• Ex-President Jorge Alessandri, 74, a rightist independent champion of free enterprise and foreign investment, who says he is committed to social change on an orderly basis.

• Radomiro Tomic, 56, candidate of outgoing President Eduardo Frei's populist Christian Democrat party, who promises to speed up the social reform initiated by Mr. Frei's "revolution in liberty."

Times Correspondent Barred

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—Chile has barred New York Times correspondent Malcolm Brown because his articles constituted "acts against the country," Interior Minister Patricio Rojas said.

Mr. Rojas gave no further details but Foreign Ministry sources said Mr. Brown was turned away Tuesday night at Santiago airport and told to take a flight to Lima.

124th Starfighter Crash

BONN, Sept. 3 (UPI).—The West German Air Force today lost its 124th Starfighter since the supersonic plane was introduced in 1961. One crashed into an army maneuver ground near Bergen-Hohne in Lower Saxony state today, killing the pilot and injuring several soldiers on maneuvers.

## In British Institute Report

## Massive Soviet Buildup Seen In A-Missiles, Naval Fleet

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP).—A massive Soviet buildup in the nuclear missile race with the United States as well as in Asia, the Middle East and on the high seas is reported by a British research institute.

The Institute for Strategic Studies (ISS), in its annual survey of world military power, also reported "marked imbalances" in the East-West forces deployed in Europe, with Communist superiority in a number of sectors.

The institute, founded in 1938 as an international center for defense, security and disarmament research, says it is independent of governments and is not the advocate of any particular interest.

Former Canadian Prime Minister Lester Pearson is president of the institute, which has been consulted from time to time by President Nixon on security problems. Henry A. Kissinger, special assistant to the President for national security, has been a member for more than ten years.

The institute's report assessed world military strength as of July.

Global Picture

It pointed this picture of growing Soviet military strength as of July:

• Statistical tables show the Soviet Union to be approaching absolute nuclear parity with the United States. The Russians built 250 land-based intercontinental clear missiles during the 12 months ending July 1970, to give the Russians a superiority over the Americans in this sector of 246 missiles: 1,300 Soviet to 1,054 American.

• The United States still outclassed the Soviet Union in submarine-launched intercontinental missiles 656 to 205, the institute said, but the Russians are building each year between five and ten Y-class nuclear-powered submarines, each carrying 16 SSN-6 missiles with each warhead packing an expected power of one million tons of TNT.

There is no U.S. counterpart to the 630 medium-range nuclear missiles aimed at West European targets, or the 70 deployed against China and Japan.

• The Russians sent nine more divisions to Asia to bring total strength along the 5,000-mile border with China to 68 divisions, the ISS said, but Soviet strength in Europe remained unimpaired.

Forty-seven Chinese regular divisions confront the Russians, but the ISS said Soviet superiority in tanks, guns, aircraft and industrial potential "is complete."

• Though the West is superior at sea, Soviet fleets are now able to challenge the West at every level of military or politico-military action, ISS said.

• The number of Soviet advisers in Egypt has risen from 4,000 to 10,000 in 12 months. Furthermore, there are some 100 Soviet-born MIG-21s there and about 22 Soviet-manned SAM-3 missile sites with as many more under construction, the ISS survey said. Also, thanks to Soviet assistance, the Egyptian Army is 70,000 men stronger than a year ago and its air force larger and better equipped than at the time of the 1967 six-day war.

The Russians continued deploying their huge SS-9 Scarp missiles with an explosive potential equal to 20 million to 25 million tons of TNT, ISS said. Operational SS-9s have one warhead, but the Russians have

## Russia to Help On Hanoi POWs, Borman Reports

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Sept. 3 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union has promised to use its influence with Hanoi to support U.S. efforts to arrange an exchange of prisoners of war, President Nixon was told yesterday.

Former astronaut Frank Borman, just back from a world tour on President Nixon's behalf, said he had received specific assurances from the Soviet government that it would undertake an initiative to try to settle the prisoner issue.

Col. Borman, who visited 14 countries, said he could not report any major breakthrough or significant change in the position of the North Vietnamese government. Hanoi has so far refused to consider a prisoner exchange or even notify the U.S. government of the names of the men it holds prisoner.



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## Salesmanship for Safeguard

The Pentagon announcement, replete with photographs, of the first interception of an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) by the Spartan antimissile missile undoubtedly gave some newspaper readers this week the impression that an important forward step in nuclear defense had been taken. The test appeared to constitute new evidence that the controversial Safeguard antiballistic missile (ABM) system would work. Unfortunately, there is no warrant for the impression that the development is either new or dependable proof of the Spartan's effectiveness.

An almost identical diagram, showing an ICBM fired from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California being intercepted over the Pacific appeared on Page One of The New York Times on July 20, 1962, above a news story which said:

"WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Army's Nike Zeus defense missile intercepted the nose cone of an Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile today high over Kwajalein Island in the Pacific. It marked the first time that an intercontinental missile had been intercepted by a U.S. antimissile missile."

This was a real "first," eight years ago. Yet, even then, it was not especially remarkable. Earlier that year, Defense Secretary McNamara had told a Senate committee that the interception could be virtually guaranteed because "it is such a simple test." Ultimately, after the Nike Zeus had intercepted target re-entry vehicles in ten out of 14 tests, it was abandoned as inadequate. It could not discriminate between warheads and decoys in a mass attack.

Safeguard, by contrast, is being deployed before adequate test. That is one of its more controversial aspects. The long-range Spartan antimissile, which has had 11 successes in 15 shots, is better than Nike Zeus, but no more able to distinguish war-

heads from decoys. The more important, short-range Sprint antimissile—designed for high-speed close-in interception after the atmosphere has separated decoys from warheads—has had only 22 successes in 41 tests.

True, nobody has ever doubted that Spartan and Sprint antimissiles can eventually be made to work. The technical controversy about Safeguard centers on whether the system as a whole will achieve what has been claimed for it. Several former presidential science advisers have warned of the danger of "catastrophic failure" of the whole system the first—and only—time it is used in anger. Neither the giant computers nor, more important, the "software" data to be fed into them have been constructed or tested in the immensely complex task of large-scale missile defense.

The radar, opponents assert, is above ground and vulnerable to direct attack as well as to blackout from nuclear explosions. Moreover, any ABM system can be overwhelmed if the missiles shot at it in salvo outnumber the antimissiles it can fire in response, a danger that will grow in the era of offensive missiles with MIRV multiple warheads.

In any case, the more important arguments against Safeguard are not technical at all. A more stable Soviet-American nuclear balance and a safer world can be achieved if, instead of building light ABM systems on both sides, the two superpowers agree to abandon ABMs entirely—a course mentioned by both sides in the preliminary rounds of the strategic arms limitations talks (SALT), but not pursued vigorously by either. Even if such an agreement cannot be reached, there are serious reasons to doubt that Safeguard deployment will be a wise or effective step. The Kwajalein test last week, despite its Pentagon build-up, answers none of these doubts.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Cholera and Politics

Cholera has reached disturbing dimensions in many parts of the world. The Soviet Union has mounted an energetic campaign to confine the disease to its southern areas. Israel and its Arab neighbors have reported victims, as has South Korea, which closed beaches near Pusan after several persons died of cholera. Cholera deaths are, of course, an old story in such other countries as Indonesia, India and Pakistan. Now health and immigration officials in Europe, the Americas and much of Africa are on the alert to try to prevent the ailment's spread.

Unfortunately, the fight is hampered by the refusal of some countries to acknowledge that the disease has struck within their borders. In part, this reluctance results from concern over prestige; in part, from worry about the economic impact of a

cholera scare that might drive away tourists and even business visitors.

These considerations, presumably, explain the furious reaction of officials in Conakry, Guinea, to the World Health Organization announcement that Guinea has suffered at least 2,000 cholera cases and over 60 deaths. It is folly to accuse the WHO of conducting a campaign of denigration against Guinea, as Radio Conakry has done in announcing that Guinea is leaving the organization.

The WHO has every right to be alarmed at evidence that cholera has appeared for the first time in Africa, south of the Sahara, where large numbers of people are threatened. Cooperation with WHO in the fight against cholera would seem a wiser reaction than the campaign of denunciation begun by the authorities in Conakry.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### The Facts on Cholera

It is monstrous that member nations of the WHO should conceal the facts, either out of national pride or for fear of diminishing their tourist trade. Dr. Candau, the director general, has had the courage to cut the red tape and announce the outbreak discovered in Guinea.

Concealing or slurring over the true facts, even if the offense lies at the door of timid bureaucracy, should be brought to the notice of the United Nations. Guinea appears to resent the attention drawn to its epidemic, though its government can in no way be blamed for the occurrence. Cholera has started by striking several underdeveloped countries, but it may well spread to Europe and call for preventive inoculation. There is nothing disgraceful in a visitation from this appalling disease.

Here is a grim item upon which Israel and the Arab states must cooperate without waiting for diplomatic niceties. Here is a subject worthy of a resolution in the General Assembly, choking on its own race politics. Instead of fusing agnost apathy, the Organization of African Unity, now meeting in Ethiopia, might study combating disease at home.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### The Big Two

It is now very clear that, in the absence of an agreement between Washington and Moscow, there will be no durable peaceful settlement in the Middle East. The only

chance of peace in that part of the world in the final analysis depends on an understanding between the Big Two. . . The American will for an understanding with the Soviet Union is not limited to the Mideastern sector. It is also obvious in the SALT talks. . . It is not unlikely that it finds an echo in Moscow.

The current international situation is dominated by serious local crises. No one would dare to assert that these crises are not likely to endanger world peace one day. Under the circumstances, it is rather normal that the Big Two be led to conceive the only effective parry: an agreement reflecting an equal determination to prevent any generalization of the crises and thus to make themselves the gendarmes of the universe.

—Roger Massip in Le Figaro (Paris).

### Vietnam Flare-Up

The Communist attacks on South Vietnamese polling stations shed light on how the Hanoi government and the one that intends to liberate South Vietnam understand the practice of democracy. . . This offensive, which coincides with the 25th anniversary of the revolution in Hanoi, makes glaringly clear what would become of the promises of independence made to the population of the South in the event of a success of the North, and what would be worth the self-determination of the "liberated" southerners.

—From Le Progrès (Lyons).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

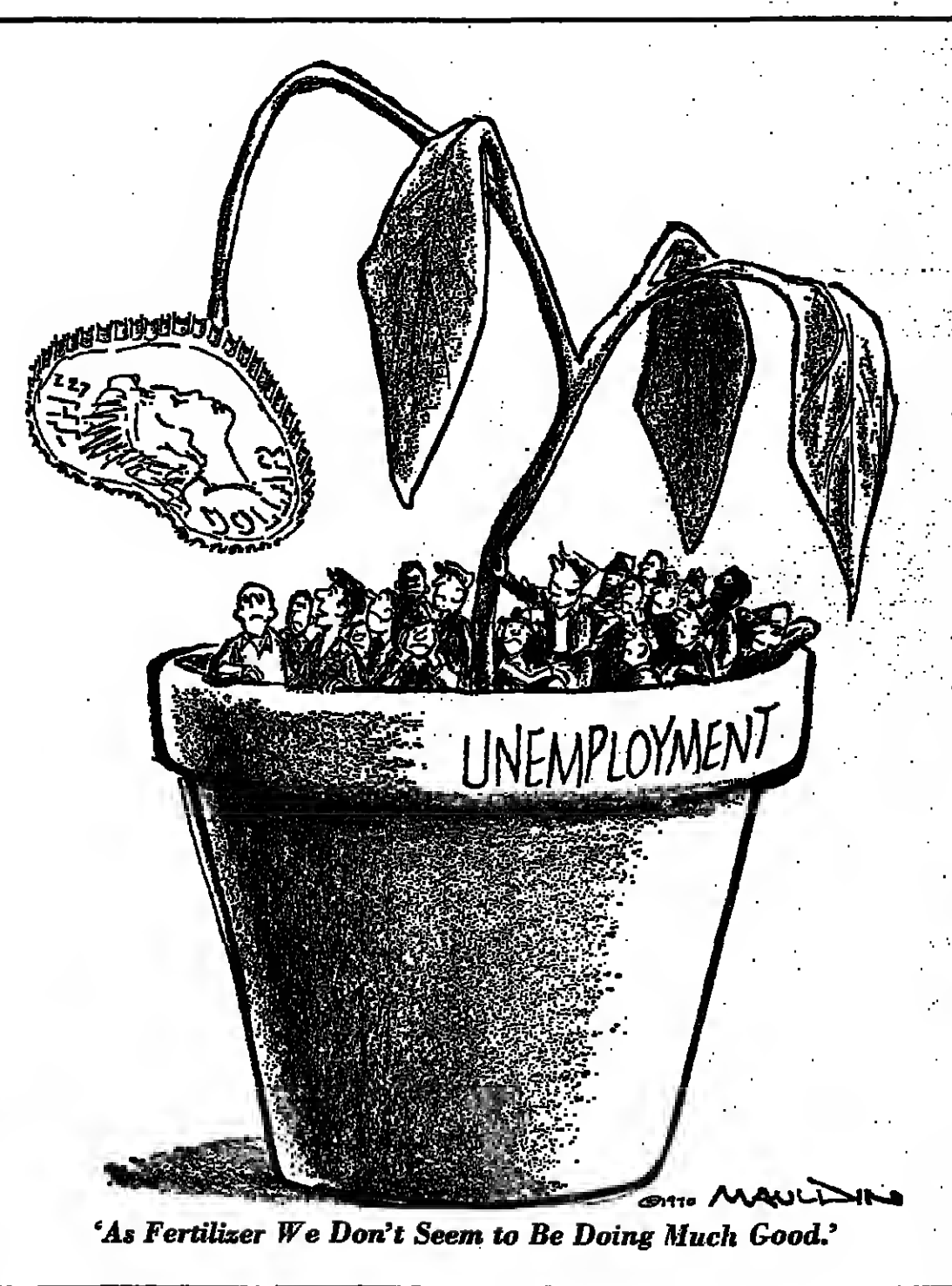
September 4, 1895

PARIS—A revival of the campaign against the Socialists in Germany may shortly be expected. The Emperor, in his speech at the dinner of the Guards on Monday, declared that a war of extermination must be waged against them. And when it is borne in mind that he was addressing an assembly of soldiers, the kind of repression which the German Emperor dreams of may be imagined. It was almost a declaration of war.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 4, 1930

PARIS—What will result from the relinquishment by Great Britain of her Protectorate of Egypt is an interesting subject of conjecture. The English press is naturally divided as to the wisdom of this course; but it may be safely estimated that the majority of the critics recognize that the government has found itself in a position where it must perform the role of some of its more awkward, costly liabilities.



## France's Constitutional Quirk

By James Goldborough

PARIS.—The Gaullist constitution of 1958 has been variously described as a hybrid, an expedient and a loose-fitting garment that was tailored well enough for Gen. de Gaulle's large frame, but which might not wear so well on a man of lesser stature.

The garment is in fact showing some holes today and the man there to poke his fingers through them is the new gadfly of French politics, Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber is taking advantage of the constitution to turn what would have been a routine election in Bordeaux this month into an extraordinary test where one city—Bordeaux—will serve in effect to either give the government a vote of confidence or to bring it down. For as Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, Mr. Servan-Schreiber's opponent, has said, if he loses, he will no longer be prime minister. And a new prime minister can logically be expected to form a new government.

### The System

What has happened is this: The constitution of 1958 began a separation of powers in French politics between the government and parliament. Senators and deputies were required to resign their seats in parliament to accept government portfolios. The government, while still responsible to parliament, became even more responsible to the president of the republic, who appoints the prime minister and the cabinet. The president, as Gen. de Gaulle demonstrated on numerous occasions, can replace the ministers at will.

But in order that ministers of the Fifth Republic might retain their parliamentary contact, a system was devised whereby they could continue to stand for election, but with a replacement (suppléant) alongside, who would automatically take over their parliamentary seat if they were already in the government, or who would be ready to take it if they should be given a portfolio.

The Bordeaux situation came up when Mr. Chaban-Delmas's replacement died July 26. Mr. Chaban-Delmas decided to stand again with a new replacement alongside who would immediately take over the seat.

In stepped Mr. Servan-Schreiber, fresh from a special election victory in Nancy and suspecting that his political momentum cannot only bring victory in Bordeaux, but bring down the government at the same time. He finds no suitable replacement, so decides to stand himself, which the constitution allows.

In doing so he raises two constitutional questions. The first, a minor one, is whether the whole system of "replacements" is a good one—or a moral one. Why should Mr. Chaban-Delmas run for a seat he will never occupy? Is the replacement truly a "free" man? If so, he should perhaps stand alone. If not, it is a question whether the prime minister should stand at all, since his defeat would jeopardize the government.

The second constitutional question is far more interesting and points out a potentially far more dangerous weakness.

### Policy and Power

Article 20 of the constitution says that "the government determines and conducts the policy of the nation." This provision has never been applied. During 11 years it was the president, Gen. de Gaulle,

who determined and conducted French policy and if the ministers, including the prime minister, didn't like it, they either resigned, as a handful did, or kept silent. In fact, the system functioned much the same as does the U.S. presidential system. The government, or cabinet, is there to debate, to present options and to implement. Under Mr. Pompidou the system has not changed. The French system, which is in theory a hybrid of presidential and parliamentary power, has in fact become a presidential regime. The president, who from the constitution is a sort of arbiter or overseer of the constitution, has grabbed all the power. The government does not exercise those powers accorded to it.

The result is that Mr. Servan-Schreiber has in fact become a presidential candidate. But in running for Mr. Chaban-Delmas he is bringing the constitution into sharp focus. If the Bordeaux vote against Mr. Chaban-Delmas, which would be surprising, they will be turning out of office a man who constitutionally is the chief of government, but who admits himself to be no more than Mr. Pompidou's instrument. It would be less a reversal for Mr. Chaban-Delmas than for Mr. Pompidou.

## American Malaise

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON.—In the disillusioning years after the first World War, Walter Lippmann wrote of the American malaise: "The private citizen today has come to feel rather like a deaf spectator in the back row, who ought to keep his mind on the mystery of it there, but cannot quite manage to keep awake. He knows he is somehow affected by what is going on. Rules and regulations continually, taxes annually, and wars occasionally remind him that he is being swept along by great drifts of circumstance."

In the cold light of experience he knows that his sovereignty is a fiction. He reigns in theory, but in fact he does not govern. Contemplating himself and his actual accomplishments in public affairs, contrasting the influence he exerts with the influence he is supposed according to democratic theory to exert, he must say of his sovereignty what Bismarck said of Napoleon III: "At a distance it is something, but close to it is nothing at all."

In the 35 years that have gone by, the problem of individual sovereignty in American society has grown more acute. There are more of us. The public and private bureaucracies created to satisfy mass wants and needs are bigger, more remote, more insulated from popular control.

### Normal Ferment

That is what the ferment in the country is all about. People are trying desperately and, in some cases, rationally to control their own destinies. The Wallaces are in rebellion against the phantom Eastern Establishment that seems to have written on the command of God the script for the lives of clerks, mechanics and dirt farmers. The New Left is in rebellion against

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

is that Mr. Servan-Schreiber has in the past defended Mr. Chaban-Delmas as one of the good guys, but a man who is being forced to swallow a conservative Pompidou policy that he does not espouse. Mr. Chaban-Delmas cannot be displeased with this analysis, for if he loses, he can always say it was not really he who lost at all. It is certainly not to say that Mr. Servan-Schreiber, who aspires to the presidency, would ever give anything back to government, parliament or prime minister. But in running for Mr. Chaban-Delmas he is bringing the constitution into sharp focus. If the Bordeaux vote against Mr. Chaban-Delmas, which would be surprising, they will be turning out of office a man who constitutionally is the chief of government, but who admits himself to be no more than Mr. Pompidou's instrument. It would be less a reversal for Mr. Chaban-Delmas than for Mr. Pompidou.

the past and against the institution of war. Blacks are in rebellion against bureaucratic condescension and "gradualism." The churches, the corporations, the schools and the family are all confronted with demands for popular sovereignty. Even children would be kings.

It is tempting to respond to these tensions and conflicts with either despair or the self-delusion that they are a passing phenomenon, that one of these days "normalcy" will return. Our history suggests otherwise.

Ferment—meaning hell-raising in one form or another—has been the "normal" condition of American life. It has not been for the ordinary man the kind of pure sovereignty he might wish for but it has forced the system and its great bureaucracies to listen and change.

That is happening now. The hell-raising over the war in Vietnam and over impulsive foreign adventures of all kinds has sunk in; the process of international disengagement is under way. The hell-raising of the blacks in America has sunk in; the processes of racial accommodation are under way.

### Raising Hell

The hell-raising of consumers and Wallaces and students is likewise having its effect. General Motors is not lamed but neither is it saying "the public be damned." The problem of "crime in the streets" is unresolved but it is no longer dismissed by the intellectuals and liberals as a racist fiction. The reformation of universities has become a national pastime.

The argument can be made that these institutional adjustments are too slow, that in some cases they lack substance, that in others they are the wrong adjustments. But it is very difficult to argue that the ferment of recent years has been without effect or that institutional rigidities are so great that the system will crack before it will change.

The bureaucracies that have come into being in the 20th century are not going to wither away. They will likely get bigger.

The task for the spectator in the back row will be to hold them responsible for their performance and to raise hell, as he is now doing, when they fail.

## Blue-Collar Blues In the United States

By Leonard S. Silk

NEW YORK.—What is at the heart of the blue-collar blues—the discontent, even anger, of blue-collar workers over current trends in the American society and economy? This is a question of growing concern to politicians in both major parties, to trade union leaders and to employers as well. It has a highly significant bearing on industrial relations, the use by organized labor of the right to strike, race relationships in factories, the recruitment of whites and blacks to manual jobs and even the inflationary impact of collective bargaining. The issue cannot be separated from politics.

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, alarmed Democratic party leaders this week by declaring that trade unionists are "looking less to the Democrats," because, in his view, "the Democratic party has disintegrated—it is not the so-called liberal party that it was a few years ago. It almost has got to be the party of the extremists, the new left, or whatever you want to call them, have taken over the Democratic party."

### A Thesis

Mr. Meany thus appeared to provide strong confirmation for the thesis of the conservative political theorist Kevin P. Phillips that the Nixonian "Southern Strategy" is actually a national strategy, with a powerful appeal to "the hitherto Democratic blue-collar workers, the hard-core and ethnic (mostly Catholic) conservatives from New York to California."

Mr. Phillips maintains that the old coalition put together by Franklin D. Roosevelt of blue-collar workers, Southerners and Eastern intellectuals is breaking up—and that the blue-collar urban workers will stick to their natural conservative allies in the South, as well as in the suburbs and other parts of Middle America, and will shift over to Nixon's side.

This shift to the right by the blue-collar workers, according to Mr. Phillips, is "not simply a question of hostility toward blacks." It also reflects, he says, "unhappiness with permissiveness and excess, a loss of moral values, opposition to the principle of federal welfare and 'social engineering' and resentment of the anti-Middle American bigotry practiced by the liberal metropolitan intellectual elite."

But Mr. Meany stopped short of suggesting that the AFL-CIO was ready to go Republican. Instead, his line appeared to be a reversion to the traditional political principle of the AFL's founder, Samuel Gompers, that organized labor should reward its friends and punish its enemies.

Mr. Meany said it would certainly not be outside the federation's tradition if AFL-CIO members supported Republicans. And he praised President Nixon for coming out for collective bargaining for government employees at every level. It is well to remember that the New Deal effectively bound organized labor to the Democratic party for more than three decades mainly by two acts—one was by encouraging union organization and collective bargaining, and the other was by the New Deal assault on unemployment.

This week Mr. Meany blamed the Republicans for causing unemployment and for failing to bring inflation under control. He indicated that this economic performance was a major reservation which he still held against the Republicans.

Thus organized labor in the United States is being pulled in different directions by the crucial issues of the day—by the Vietnam war, the upheaval on American college campuses, the demands of Negroes for equal rights and access to better-paying jobs, the problems of urban crime and violence, and the persistence of unemployment and inflation.

**Right and Left**  
In general, the Vietnam war, student protests, the black drive for social and economic equality, and crime in the streets have all driven blue-collar workers rightward politically.

The economic issues of inflation and unemployment are more likely to drive them leftward, or at least to hold them in the Democratic party camp, if these trends should persist.

Perhaps they will not. Obviously this is why President Nixon and his aides are throwing their hats in the air over recent signs that the inflationary trend is slowing, that the economy may be moving up, and that the unemployment rate of 5 percent may go only a bit higher.

In 1969, the median income of white families headed by blue-collar workers was \$10,700, up 30 percent in constant dollars from 1960.

Mr. Meany said trade unionists are rejecting the Democratic party because it is too far to the left, and "our members basically believe in the American system, and maybe they have a grater stake in the system now than they had 15 or 20 years ago because under the system and under our trade-union policy they have become middle class."

they are also psychologically different! Kierkegaard wrote that, "What is most right psychologically (existentially) is what is most traditional." "Progress" of the type advocated by the feminists is not truly progress, but instead anarchy and destruction.

Another great Scandinavian, Strindberg, in his famous play (and movie and ballet), "Froken Julie," clearly illustrated the results of an abandonment of the traditional roles of the sexes—tragedy.

DOUGLAS S. CARR, Munich.

**Footsore**  
The men are organized; the women are organized; the fat people just got organized (IFT, Aug. 20); no doubt the skinny ones will soon have a union too. May I your attention to the sad plight of the lone, long-suffering pedestrian?

Personally, I have managed to survive all these years by following the nearest baby carriage whenever I cross a street. There is something in a baby carriage that every automobile driver respects. Unfortunately, the number of baby carriages in circulation is decreasing while automobiles are multiplying. Surely the time has come for collective action on the part of the peripatetic public.

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## A Truthful Look at The Depressing '30s

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The 1930's were years of breadlines and Hoovervilles and oppressive slush. The waste of human potential and the increasing uncertainty of that barren stretch are honestly reflected in the new McCoy's novel, "They Shoot Horses, Don't They?" a best seller in 1935.

A screen version of McCoy's classic novel has been made by Sydney Pollack, the television-trained director who gave such films as "Castle Keep" and the Western "The Scalphunter." Pollack has faithfully translated on film McCoy's story of poverty-stricken mortals competing for prize money at a raffle dance in a ramshackle amusement park on the California coast.

The participants in this elegantly understated test are cynical, a thwarted adventurer, a callow, unemployed boy, a faded movie starlet, a snarling cropper and his pregnant wife, an aging sailor with heart trouble and others of like hopelessness. A dominating figure is a marathon manager and master of ceremonies, played by Jean-Pierre Aumont, who, as a spectator, sits on the surviving powers of a human castle, gazing out the window at the hopelessness of the slum. Dramatic personae and the stagnant scene of a convincing piece. If he tends to doubt the climax, he fault is McCoy's.

Jane Fonda's fierce portrayal of a desperate dancer is brilliantly done. In support are Big Young, Susan York as the ex-starlet and Red Buttons as the seaman. They are outstanding, but all the lesser roles are enacted with a persuasive reality. Pollack provides a relentless view of the low life of the thirties, cruel but rather fine in its truth. "They Shoot Horses, Don't They?" is at the Ambassador-Gaumont in English and at the Bosquet-Gaumont in French translation.

"La Bataille de la Neretva" (at the Marignan-Palace) is a wide-screen spectacle about SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Sept. 3.—President, Richard Nixon has designated Sept. 3 as the beginning of national Hispanic Heritage Week and called for special ceremonies to celebrate the contribution of the Spanish to U.S. culture.

Tito's followers throwing off the Nazi yoke in the Yugoslav wars in 1945. Here is a subject for heroic cinematic treatment, but the film fails to rise to the challenge.

Several international stars appear and disappear—Orson Welles as a royal messenger, Curd Jurgens as a German general, Hardy Kruger as his aide, Sergei Bondarchuk (who directed the Soviet movie of "War and Peace" and played Pierre) as a guerrilla commander, Yul Brynner as a behind-the-scenes agent, Franco Nero as a "good" Italian who deserts the Duke's side for the Allied ranks in a sudden outburst of liberal enthusiasm, and Silva Koscina as a woman soldier. But the incidents of the plot are so confusingly related that it is not always clear who is who in the interminable parade of names and faces. The mass scenes are imposing, but the scenario has been shoddily written. The dialogue, too, is incredible.

"A language unites a people" is one line—this about the Yugoslavs, who have several tongues.

"Morte Saison" (at the Kinepanorama) is a Russian film dubbed into French which purports to be the authentic history of the Soviet espionage agent, Col. Abel. It is in the John Le Carré rather than in the James Bond manner and its dark doings are recounted with understated photography to increase the sinister impact. As cinematography, it is indistinguishable from the non-Soviet movies of the class-B school. There are the usual frantic searches for the secret papers (shades of Sargol), the expected auto chase, kidnappings and torture by the enemy. When at last its hero is exchanged and arrives in Moscow, a cheering crowd on hand—but the finish has its ironies.

"La Modification" (at the Concorde-Palace), though based on a novel by the distinguished Michel Butor, is the ancient sentimental twaddle about a married man, father of three, struggling to decide whether he should abandon his family and marry his mistress. It has been awkwardly directed by Michel Worme, the banal and point-billing flashback device being employed throughout. The acting by Maurice Ronet, Silva Koscina as the Italian mistress and Suzanne Riga as the wife sends its flimsy pretenses flying, evoking, on the evening of my attendance, gales of mirth from the impolite audience. Such a waste of celluloid is nothing to laugh about.



Michael Sarrazin and Jane Fonda in "They Shoot Horses, Don't They?", film based on the 1935 best seller.

## Music in Siena

### Putting Mercadante Back Into Context

By William Weaver

SIENA, Italy, Sept. 3.—The most ambitious event in the program of this year's Settimane Musicali in Siena (which ended last night) was the first modern revival of Saverio Mercadante's opera "Il Reggente." The centenary of this composer's death was commemorated a few weeks ago in Spoleto with a revival of his most famous opera, "Il Giuramento," a work which—as that revival proved—can still hold the stage. The Siena production of "Il Reggente" was important not only because it confirmed Mercadante's significance and extended our knowledge of him, but also because it helped the listener place the composer more accurately in the historical context of 19th-century Italian music.

Though Mercadante was almost a generation older than Verdi, the two composers in the past have often been compared, always to the senior's disadvantage. The comparison is not only unfair, it is irrelevant. Most of Verdi's active career came after Mercadante had stopped writing. If a comparison is to be made, then it should be with Donizetti, whose opera-writing years coincide almost exactly with Mercadante's. As opera-lovers know, the story of "Il Reggente" first performed in 1843 is the same as that of Verdi's "A Masked Ball" which came 16 years later. This revival of the earlier opera then proved that the composers belong to two distinct generations; they wrote different kinds of opera. Of course, "A Masked Ball" is an undisputed masterpiece. "Il Reggente" is not that; but it is a well-made, often beautiful piece.

Mercadante's work does not have the overall coherence of a Verdi opera; the scenes were obviously conceived as separate musical units, though within each unit there can be considerable drama, of a kind that anticipates Verdi and is different from Donizetti's.

serious opera. Mercadante—though he wrote as many operas as Donizetti—didn't have that composer's instinctive melodic gift. As if to compensate for it, he had a greater harmonic daring and an extremely subtle and original taste in orchestration.

Unfortunately, the Angelicum Orchestra of Milan, which played for this Siena revival, was the weakest aspect of the production, and the composer's subtleties were hard to perceive. Bruno Martinotti conducted with precision, but without much imagination. The music failed to breathe. As Amelia (the names of several of the characters are the same as in the Verdi opera), Maria Chiara sang sensitively and acted with moving conviction. Giorgio Merighi, the regent, was still both physically and vocally; baritone Luciano Monteverde has a dark, pleasing voice, which he handled easily, though his characterization of the husband was one-dimensional. None of the singers was helped by the unimaginative staging of Giulio Chazalletti or the disturbing sets of Lorenzo Ghiglia. Linda Vaina was Meg, the fortune-teller. She has a big, beautiful voice, which she must learn to refine. Still her brief appearance was exciting, also because she has some of the most unusual music in this fine score.

The works of Mercadante were also featured in two concerts, one devoted to 19th-century Italian chamber music, the other to orchestral works of the same period. Mercadante's youthful Quartet in A minor for Flute and Strings and his Flute Concerto of the same period showed his early skill and his lyric gift. The "Salve Regina," written about the same time as "Il Reggente," is a more complex piece for soprano, female chorus, organ, cello and harp. The Siena voice student, Miwako Matsumoto, sang well, and the conducting student Winston Dan Vogel also made an excellent impression.

## Washington's Expense Account Stirs Up Academic Storm

By Meryle Secrest

WASHINGTON (UPI).—George Washington's reputation for never telling a lie may be safe after all. In his new book, "George Washington's Expense Account," author Marvin Kitman has suggested that the father of the American nation was the first grand exponent of the art of padded expense account writing.

Now some scholars are fighting back. They say that the explanation for the high figures George Washington noted in his Revolutionary War expense account book is inflation, a problem every President knows at firsthand. More and more of his money was buying less and less.

So Mr. Kitman's figures on the so-called handsome sums Washington spent on his car-

riage, his horses, his food and drink may be so inaccurate as to be meaningless, these scholars say.

Washington kept his account in Pennsylvania pounds (not to be confused with British pounds).

In 1775, at the start of the war, the legal rate of exchange of a Pennsylvania pound versus the continental dollar was \$1-\$2.66.

However, the problem is a bit trickier. Prof. James Ferguson explains that the exchange rate was confused not only because there were no banks and each province had its own paper money, but also because the continental dollar depreciated at a rapid rate.

By late 1775, the continental dollar was only worth 25 cents and by 1781 it was completely worthless. Hence the venerable American phrase: "It's not worth a continental."

Mr. Kitman, however, used the inflated rate of 26 continental dollars equaling one Pennsylvania pound to translate Washington's figures into our terms.

Statistics

He got some startling statistics, including the claim that Washington's total expenses were \$44,261.51.

These statistics caused another expert to remark: "They are as realistic as stating that the future Führer of Germany was living high on the hog in the early 1920s because he spent the equivalent of \$600 for his apartment rent. Unless you add that in those days the mark was practically worthless."

One scholar suggested that a fairer exchange rate would be one Pennsylvania pound equals \$3.33, which would put Washington's total war expenses at about \$88,200.

Wood Gray, professor of American history at George Washington University, added that Washington was renowned for his frugal way with a dollar. In a letter written to a friend

## On the Arts Agenda

The first premiere of the Frankfurt Municipal Theater this season will be of Beckett's "End Game" at the Kammeroper in a staging by Werner W. Malscher. On Sept. 18, the Schauspiel will mount its first premiere, Zuckmayer's "Captain of Köpenick" in a staging by Reinhold K. Oleszewski and sets by Peter Heyduck, with Joseph Offenbach in the title role. The opera's first new production will be Sept. 22, with Chavarro's "Il Matrimonio Segreto" staged by Leif Söderström in sets by Ekkehard Grubler, with Reinhard Schwarz conducting.

The Netherlands Opera opens its season Sept. 11 in Amsterdam with a production of "Tosca di Leoncavallo" conducted by Antonio de Almeida, in a substantially uncut version. The staging is by John Copley, with sets by Henry Bardon and costumes by Alex Stone. The opera will be given 12 performances

this month in Amsterdam and other cities. It will be followed Oct. 9 to 23 with a production of Strauss's "Ariadne" conducted by Oscar Danon, staged by Rudolf Hartmann and designed by Thierry Bosquet.

The Théâtre Populaire's 1970-71 season brings a sharp reorientation toward contemporary drama, with five pieces scheduled to receive their first performances in France. In the large theater, Georges Wilson will stage Edward Bond's "Early Morning" in November. Jacques Rozner will direct Paul Foster's "Tom Haine" in January and Joan Littlewood will stage a play in France for the first time—Conor Cruise O'Brien's "Murderous Angels"—in April. Slawomir Mrozek's "Second Service" will be directed by Georges Riquier in November, and this will be followed in the Salle Gémier by Jean Vauthier's "Les Frolleuses" directed by

Claude Régy. Tentative plans are for two additional new plays in the spring.

A series of eight concerts at Queen Elizabeth Hall in London from Sept. 13 to Oct. 3 by Eugene Istomin, Isaac Stern and Leonard Rose will include all Beethoven's piano trios, violin and cello sonatas and variations.

Harry James, his trumpet and a big band are heading for Europe with appearances scheduled for among other cities, Paris (Sept. 10), London (Sept. 18) and London (Royal Festival Hall on Sept. 26).

The summer season of concerts at the Chateau de Sceaux will conclude with a series of concerts by the Trio Sabouret (Sept. 6-9) and the Lowenthal Quartet (Sept. 10-15), both groups appearing with assisting artists at the 5:45 p.m. concerts in the Orangerie of the chateau.



George Washington

... how much?

In 1814, Thomas Jefferson said of Washington: "In his expenses, he was honorable and exact; liberal... to whatever promised utility; but frowning and unyielding on all visionary projects and unworthy calls on his charity."

Mr. Kitman amiably concedes that Prof. Ferguson may have a point.

"I wouldn't argue (that the exchange rate may be unrealistic), he said. 'I kept trying to find one historian, someone who would give me one figure on the value of that money. It varied from week to week and place to place.'

"I'm sorry that reviewers have picked up this aspect of the book because it's not important. What he spent the money for, and why, is what's interesting."

## New Movies In New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—This is how New York City film critics rate the new movies.

"A Quiet Place in the Country," an Italian-made film with Franco Nero and Vanessa Redgrave, was well-received by the New York Times reviewer Howard Thompson, who said Elio Petri, the director, was the real star of the film. "Mr. Petri and his superb color photographer, Luigi Kuvalder, have assembled a gripping visual mosaic, mercifully flying together in tantalizing bits and pieces, quivering with unspoken horror and building an almost unbearable tension... a brilliantly wrought study of encroaching madness."

"The Things of Life" (Les Choses de la Vie), French director Claude Sautet's film, in French with English subtitles, got a mixed reception from city reviewers. The Daily News gave it three stars, calling it "an engrossing study of a man in a dilemma." The News praised Sautet's direction, and rated the performance of Michel Piccoli above that of his co-star Romy Schneider. The New York Times critic Roger Greenspan agreed that Piccoli is good; in fact, "the only reasonable point of interest" in the film. "He is better than his movie and he remains one of the real lights of current French cinema."

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## J.K. Plans Spending Cuts

## Pound Sterling Falls Back; Gold Price Continues Climb

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP).—The pound sterling under heavy pressure recently, dropped ten points in the opening of the foreign exchange market today and held that level throughout the session.

Dealers said technical factors, including the opening of the London market today and the fact that the pound had been trading at a discount since last night at \$2.35 and today at \$2.32.

Dealers said technical factors, including the opening of the London market today and the fact that the pound had been trading at a discount since last night at \$2.35 and today at \$2.32.

## Oil Companies In France Set Chemical Link

PARIS, Sept. 3.—France's state-controlled petroleum companies moved a step closer to unifying their operations today, announcing a regrouping of their chemical interests.

The total group—Cie. Française des Pétroles, in which the state owns 50 percent, and Cie. Française de Raffinage, which is 100 percent owned by CFP—will acquire a 50 percent stake in Aquitaine-Organique.

## Aquitaine Takeover

Aquitaine-Organique (AO) has an annual turnover of around 400 million francs (\$72 million).

SNPA said the total group will acquire a stake in AO by share purchase and by subscribing to capital increases.

At the same time, all of the Aquitaine group's activities in the plastics field will be regrouped around AO which will hereafter manage the group's four plastics installations in France.

SNPA said that following the reorganization, a combined program of investment will be undertaken by the state groups to expand all their existing petrochemical facilities.

at the morning fixing here, dropping back in the afternoon to \$2.35 an ounce. It is now at its highest point since November.

As currency questions have gained strength, gold buyers—including many industrial users—have moved in and pushed the price higher, with a notable reluctance to sell, holding turnover down.

Traditionally, this is the start of a busier time of the year for gold. After inactive summer months, Far Eastern buyers often step up their orders, and there is apparently some hesitation to get out of gold until after the International Monetary Fund meeting later this month.

U.K. Plans  
With the pound sterling still the subject of currency markets, the British government today began sharpening its economic axe on public spending to prepare the way for promised tax cuts and an all-out attack against inflation.

Prime Minister Edward Heath and his cabinet met for two hours for the first time in five weeks. Officials said it was generally recognized that the economic situation deteriorated during the August holiday period as wages and prices continued to soar amid growing unemployment, and continuing strikes, particularly in the automotive industry.

Among fields in which the government reportedly is seeking spending cuts were the state-run National Health Service, the Anglo-French Concorde supersonic airliner project, and government grants to industry in areas of the country earmarked for industrial development.

## Japanese Note Development Of Trade With Communists

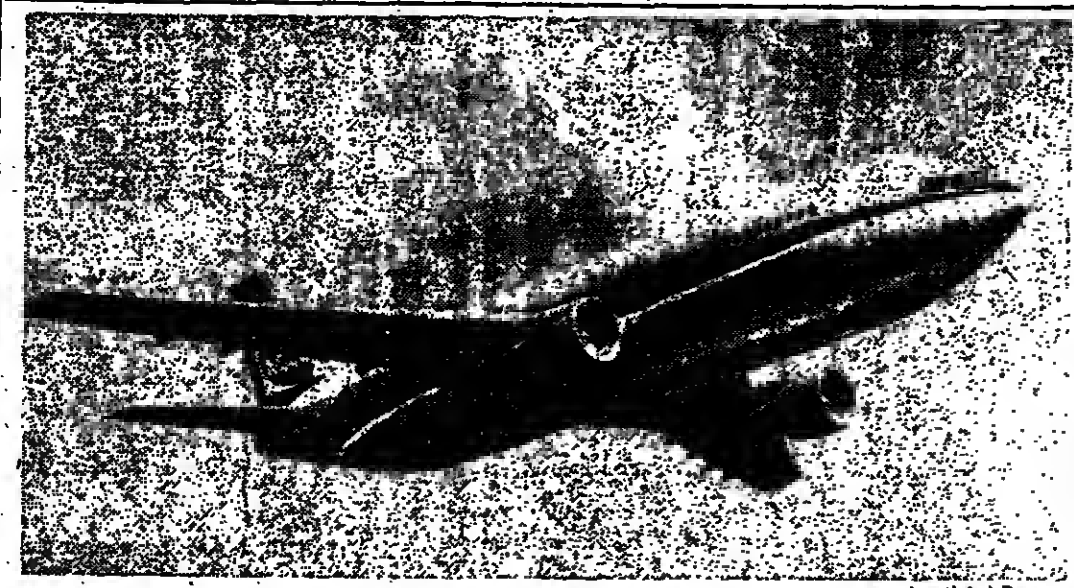
TOKYO, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—Japan's trade with Communist countries is expanding rapidly but there is no room for undue optimism about the future, the Bank of Japan said today.

The bank reported that trade with Communist countries reached \$22 million, the bank's survey showed.

## U.S. Lifts Curbs On Copper Sales

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—The Commerce Department lifted today all copper export controls, citing improvements in the copper supply-demand situation.

The department said it would maintain close surveillance over supply-demand developments and would be prepared to reimpose controls to protect against any excessive drain of scarce materials or any inflationary impact which abnormal foreign demand might cause.



WANTED: THE EUROPEAN AIRBUS—Air France yesterday became the first airline to firmly indicate its intention of buying the Franco-German Airbus, a model of which is shown above. Air France said it has sent a letter of intent to Société Nationale des Industries Aéronautiques saying it will purchase six of the A300-B airbuses, medium-range jets expected to be operational in 1974. It has an option on ten more airbuses, which carry up to 280 passengers. The European project, in competition with similar U.S. craft, was dealt a blow earlier this year with the withdrawal of U.K. participation. Hawker Siddley is still in the project privately.

## Plessey Earnings Rise 17.7%

## ICI Profits Slip 10 Percent, Revenue Up

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Imperial Chemical Industries, the largest industrial complex in the British Commonwealth, today reported record half-year sales of \$790 million (\$1.73 billion), up 8 percent from year earlier levels, but a sharp fall in profits.

Overseas subsidiaries accounted for more than half of total sales while ICI exports from Britain in the six months ended June set a new high at \$129 million.

ICI chairman Sir Peter Allen blamed the profit setback on cost increases, which are not being

matched by higher selling prices. Net profits slipped 10 percent to \$68 million from \$53 million in the 1969 period as pre-tax profits fell 15 percent to \$77 million from \$91 million.

Sales by ICI's overseas subsidiaries rose by 236 million to \$790 million. In home markets ICI sold \$247 million, up \$16 million from the first half of 1969.

Despite the profit drop, ICI declared an increased interim dividend of one shilling and threepence (about U.S. 15 cents) a share compared with one shilling previously.

ICI said, however, that the interim dividend hike should not be taken as indicating that the total payment for 1970 will be higher than the two shillings and ninepence paid in 1969 as a whole.

A 17.7 percent jump in net profits was reported today by Plessey Co. Ltd. for the year ended June 30 on a 15.6 percent jump in sales.

## World Trade Still Booming

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (NYT).—World trade continued to boom in the second quarter of this year, the International Monetary Fund reported yesterday.

Total world exports in the second quarter were at an annual rate of \$278 billion, up 13 percent from the same quarter last year and 8 percent from first-quarter totals.

Exports of industrial countries accounted for \$211 billion of the total, up 15 percent from a year earlier.

However, imports of industrial countries rose almost 18 percent as exports of the ten countries went around 16 percent. The U.S. gains were 10 percent for exports and 3 percent for imports.

Reserve Gains  
Yesterday's issue of International Financial Statistics also disclosed a further rise of \$1.2 billion in July in European countries' holdings of foreign exchange, mainly dollars, to \$10.79 billion. These holdings have risen by \$1.1 billion since the beginning of the year.

The big July jump came in West Germany, where reserves rose \$644 million to \$5.05 billion. France, Austria, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Sweden also added to their foreign exchange holdings in July. Outside of Europe, Canada's holdings rose by \$36 million to \$2.82 billion.

Japanese exports to the Soviet Union were \$285 million in 1969 and \$123 million in the first half of 1970, the bank said. Imports last year totaled \$280 million, but no figures were available for 1970.

Payment Delayed At Commonwealth  
NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (NYT).—Commonwealth United Corp., a combined West Coast conglomerate, has shaved off for 18 months payment on more than \$50 million in principal and interest of its debts to major domestic and foreign secured lenders.

Louis J. Nicastro, chairman and chief executive officer, announced here yesterday that an agreement in principle has been reached providing for an 18-month moratorium on its debts to banks and financial institutions.

## Prices Rise Sharply on Big Board

## Pre-Holiday Gain Surprises Some

By Vartan G. Vartan  
NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (NYT).—Prices boomed on the New York Stock Exchange today on sharply higher volume as the trend-setting glamour issues paced the broad advance.

The Dow Jones industrial average, strong throughout the session, rose 8.63 to close at 785.27.

This gain virtually wiped out the cumulative 3-point loss of the three preceding sessions when the market had drifted quietly.

The brisk upturn today surprised some Wall Street analysts who had expected the market to remain quiet with the approach of the three-day Labor Day weekend.

Instead, the NYSE produced a whopping 1,015 winners and only 340 losers. The number of 1970 highs expanded to 21, while five issues posted lows.

Volume Rises  
Turnover climbed to 14.11 million shares from yesterday's 8.71 million shares. Technical analysts were encouraged by the rise, as they noted that earlier this week the tendency was for Big Board volume to contract as prices moved downward.

The glamour, which had begun to show strength in the previous session, benefited from short covering by traders who bought back shares prior to the extended holiday weekend.

IBM rose 5 3/4 to 289 3/4. Texas Instruments added 1 3/4 to 77. Avon Products moved up 1 1/8 to 59 3/4. Merck improved by 2 1/4 to 82 1/2. Xerox gained 1 3/8 to 80 1/4. American Home Products was up 1 3/4 to 55 1/2.

What made today's advance all the more impressive was that, exactly three weeks earlier, each of these glamour stocks had posted a low of 218 3/4 on Aug. 13.

Glamour Gainers  
Among other glamour gainers today were Burroughs, up 3 3/4 to 112; Dick, up 2 1/4 to 31 3/4; and American Research & Development, up 1 1/4 to 57 1/2. In a buoyant drug sector, Warner-Lambert climbed 1 1/8 to 61 1/8 and Johnson & Johnson ran up 2 points to 50 1/4.

Steep Price Increases  
Because the rise in machinery prices and construction costs has been particularly steep in the past year, there was speculation that most or all of the 6.6 percent rise in dollar outlays for plant and equipment may be offset by inflation.

In other words, the actual physical addition of plant and equipment may be no greater than in 1969 and thus would make no net contribution to real economic growth this year. Last year, capital spending rose 11.5 percent.

Some other business indicators, particularly those that tend to foreshadow future trends, have improved in the past month, leading to a stream of sanguine predictions from Nixon administration spokesmen.

Economists concede that the economy could turn up without the added push of a strong resurgence in capital outlays. But since the pattern of consumer spending is relatively stable and that of capital spending cyclical and volatile, they point out, the latter has great marginal effect on which way the economy is heading.

## Unexcelled Details Eurobond Tender

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Unexcelled Inc. says the tender offer for its \$10 million in Eurobonds will consist of \$10 for every \$100 of face value, plus, in April, 1971, \$5 for every \$100 paid to bondholders. Also involved will be warrants to buy Unexcelled stock, but no details on that were available today.

Fund of Funds, part of the Investors Overseas Services complex which took up about one-third of the IOS-managed Eurobond issue, is said to have returned the tender offer.

In other developments, company president Roy C. Shoenhaar said the company is in a liquidity crisis. In New York, the American Stock Exchange delayed dealings in Unexcelled stock pending the receipt of requested information.

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## INTERCONTINENTAL TECHNOLOGY &amp; NATURAL RESOURCES

Société Anonyme  
Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldringer.

## Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of INTERCONTINENTAL TECHNOLOGY & NATURAL RESOURCES S.A. will be held at its registered office at Luxembourg, 14 Rue Aldringer, on September 21st, 1970, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

- 1) To hear and accept the reports of:
  - a. the directors
  - b. the statutory auditor.
- 2) To approve the balance sheet and the profit and loss account for the fiscal year ended December 31st, 1969.
- 3) To discharge the directors and the auditor with respect to their performance of duties during the fiscal year, ended December 31st, 1969.
- 4) To elect the directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
- 5) To elect the auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
- 6) Miscellaneous.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory meeting is required and that decisions will be taken at the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting, with the restriction that no shareholder neither by himself nor by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the shares issued or two fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the statutory meeting of September 21st, 1970, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14 Rue Aldringer, Luxembourg, or with one of the following banks:

- Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A., 14 Rue Aldringer, Luxembourg.
- J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited, 126 Cheapside, London E.C.2.

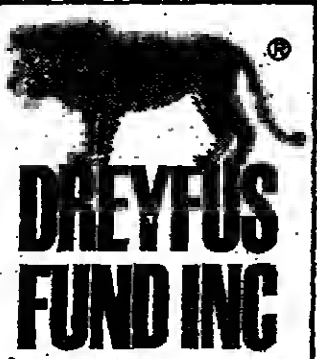
The Board of Directors.

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For information and details write to: PUBLICITAS A 18-1619, CH1211 GENEVA 3. TELEF: 22855.

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## For the Investor who requires a worldwide viewpoint

## International Stock Price Indices

Percentage of change June 30, 1969—June 30, 1970

UNITED STATES — 25.4	EUROSYNDICAT — 15.4
AUSTRALIA — 3.1	JAPAN — 8.2
UNITED KINGDOM — 12.8	GERMANY — 23.3
FRANCE — 1.7	NETHERLANDS — 12.4
ITALY — 5.3	

60 100 140

## MODEL, ROLAND &amp; Co., INC.

NEW YORK BOSTON SAN FRANCISCO LONDON PARIS  
Members New York Stock Exchange  
and other principal securities exchanges

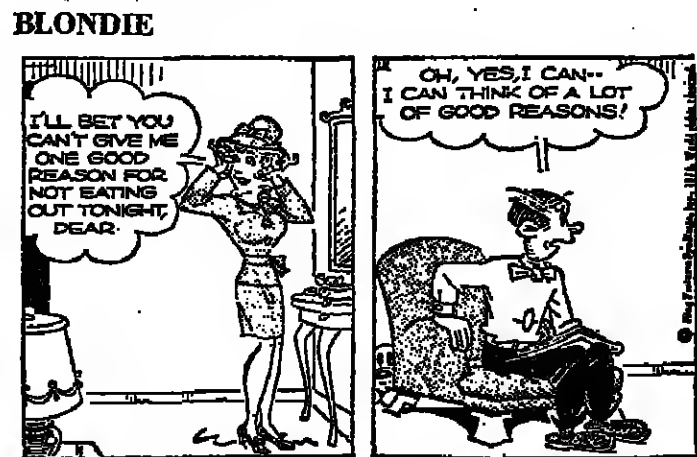
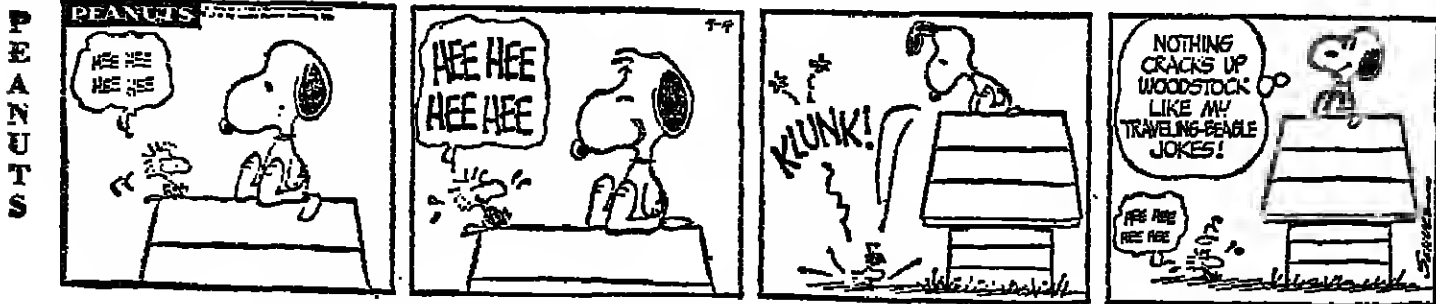






— 1970 — Stocks and					— 1970 — Stocks and					— 1970 — Stocks and				
High.	Low.	Div. in \$	100s.	First, High Low Last. Chgs	High.	Low.	Div. in \$	100s.	First, High Low Last. Chgs	High.	Low.	Div. in \$	100s.	First, High Low Last. Chgs
34	30 1/2	11 1/2	Net Reg	207 15	34 1/2	30 1/2	11 1/2	Net Reg	207 15	34 1/2	30 1/2	11 1/2	Net Reg	207 15





### BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The New York bridge scene was deprived of one of its most enthusiastic and popular personalities when Stanley Palmer of New York died last week following an accident.

He and his wife, Susanne, had a substantial record of tournament successes and had several times defeated top-ranked teams in knockout events. They were scheduled to defend the knockout team championship title at the Long Island regionals next month.

Palmer held the South cards on the diagramed deal, played a few years ago in a New York area tournament. His good play earned a top score, and justified his partner's optimistic bidding.

After South had opened two-no-trump, showing 21-22 high-card points, North led the Gerber convention, discovering from South's responses to four clubs and five clubs that the partnership owned all the aces and kings.

The result was a gamble for seven no-trump. After a club lead, East covered the ten with the jack and South won with the king. South led the spade king, and had mixed feelings when the jack fell. He now had four sure tricks in the suit, but he had hoped for five.

South had threat cards for squeeze purposes in all four suits. When he cashed the spade queen and discarded his club seven, it was West who succumbed. He parted with a diamond to keep the heart queen, and South made three diamond tricks and his grand slam.

West led the club two.

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

East South West North  
Pass 2 N.T. Pass 4  
Pass 4 N.T. Pass 5  
Pass 5 Pass 7 N.T.  
Pass Pass Pass

West led the club two.

West led the club two.

West led the club two.

West led the club two.

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West led the club two.

### BOOKS

#### DUTY, HONOR, EMPIRE

The Life and Times of Col. Richard Meinertzhagen  
By John Lord. Random. 412 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

If you are one of those who sometimes wonder why it is that non-fiction lists are so much more appealing than the fictional listings, you might take a look at John Lord's life of Richard Meinertzhagen. For here is a superbly original creation: a picaresque soldier, a resourceful outdoorsman and naturalist, a man with shrewd insights in his field, which was war, a civilized product of high culture who was a cold-blooded killer with rifle and knife, a man who strove even to middle age to earn the love of his mother and who did not marry until she died. When I used the word original, I mean in life. In fiction he would have been a natural: the precise embodiment of the upper middle-class Victorian Englishman.

So much so that Meinertzhagen would have appeared as a caricature of the original. John Lord, an English writer now connected with American television, knows this, and he has devoted a large part of the life to the childhood and growing years of his subject to illustrate how much the man was both a product as well as a sport of his time. Even his idiosyncrasies were the other side of the norm. During World War I, after having endured all kinds of hardships and after having seen and done things, some unspeakable, Meinertzhagen was posted to London. There he was once called down by a superior officer because his socks were not right in color or style or some such thing. Meinertzhagen tried to fence him off, but when the other man persisted, he turned on him so savagely that he left him apoplectic behind his desk shouting, "Come back, you bloody young swine." Meinertzhagen didn't stop there; he went to his chief and complained about the indignities he had to endure.

The point of the anecdote is not only that he knew his small and large hand animus. He became a good shot and expert outdoorsman. After try at the family business, joined the army and served India and Africa in the prior to World War I. In many ways he was the standard British officer leading native troops. On the other hand, was a clear-eyed assessor of native intelligence and ability, and he predicted that within 50 years, the white man in Africa would be having his hands full with the blacks. World War I he saw that conventional approaches to war, the tropics were disastrous, that guerrilla war in the jungles was of a different species from warfare. He became a convinced Zionist, so much so that many thought him a Jew—idea that caused him some uneasiness. But he never changed his allegiance to the Zion ideal.

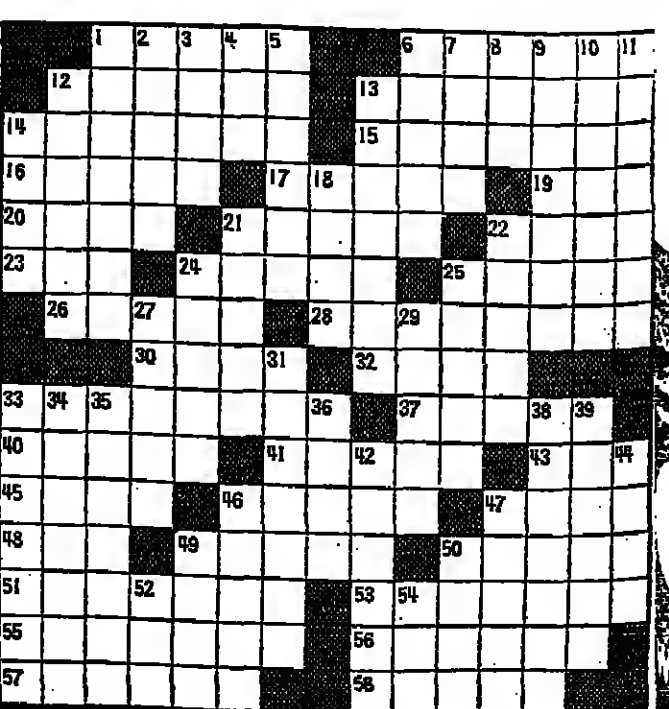
His personality continues to fascinate for contradictory reasons: he was so much the typical and because he differed much from it.

Mr. Lask is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

### CROSSWORD

By Will Weller

- ACROSS
- 1 Khachaturian dance
  - 6 Hairnets
  - 12 Carpenter's companion
  - 13 Cinema novice
  - 14 Daupnes
  - 15 Thoughtful
  - 16 Broadway house
  - 17 Assembly
  - 19 Oath
  - 20 Tribe
  - 21 English poet
  - 22 Take bait
  - 23 Bavel
  - 24 Lavabo
  - 25 Less inhibited
  - 26 Inhibit
  - 28 Bewails
  - 29 Ripened
  - 32 Weather word
  - 33 Sofia's country
  - 37 Guinan
  - 40 Eskimo
  - 41 Diligent one
  - 43 Penpoint
  - 45 Bear and bunny
- DOWN
- 1 Rescue
  - 2 Spent
  - 3 Gun
  - 4 Furrow
  - 5 Attempts
  - 6 Austere
  - 7 Zola heroine
  - 8 Conjunctions
  - 9 Sir Laurence
  - 10 Aficionado
  - 11 Worrywarts
  - 12 Like some old cities
  - 13 Clergyman known for slip of tongue
  - 14 Dorsum
  - 15 Network
  - 16 Less concealed
  - 21 Borough of N.Y.
  - 22 Sired
  - 23 Handbill
  - 24 Portuguese river
  - 25 Spreads
  - 26 Big and little
  - 27 Resort islands
  - 28 Howl
  - 29 One who bequeaths
  - 30 Lead
  - 31 Dye
  - 32 "majority"
  - 33 Infuse
  - 34 Ice mass
  - 35 Prophets
  - 36 Harass
  - 37 Tann
  - 38 A deadly sin
  - 39 Single Prefix
  - 40 Compass point



### JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NOCIT

CALEL

METHEL

PENOLY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

First the surprise answer is

Answer: What the pride said miniskirts couldn't be worn for—LONG

Yesterday's Jumble: FORCE LYRIC PRYING INHALE

Answer: What the pride said miniskirts couldn't be worn for—LONG



## Roche, Ashe Have Tough Matches

## Mrs. Court Advances in Open

FOREST HILLS, N.Y., Sept. 3 (AP)—Margaret Court of Australia, opened her bid for the last leg of a tennis grand slam today by easily defeating 20-year-old Pam Austin of the United States in 27 minutes, 6-1, 6-0, in the U.S. Open tennis championships.

The Aussie girl, already holder of the Australian, French and Wimbledon crowns, needs only the U.S. title to complete a feat accomplished only once before in tennis history—by the late Maureen "Little Mo" Connolly in 1963.

The victory by Mrs. Court set up a second-round meeting with her conqueror in the Marlboro

Open last week. Pat Ragan of the U.S., who defeated Janet Newberry, also of the U.S., 7-5, 6-3, 6-1.

Other early winners in the women's division included fourth-seeded Françoise Durr of France, who defeated Mary Ann Curtis of the U.S., 7-5, 6-0.

In the first men's match of the day, Tony Roche of Australia, seeded fourth, survived two sudden-death sets and defeated Britain's Mark Cox, 3-6, 7-6, 6-2, to become the first competitor to reach the third round.

Seventh-seeded Arthur Ashe ran into a tough match against 19-year-old Roscoe Tanner of the U.S.,

but finally subdued the youngster, 6-7, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

Tanner displayed a tremendous serve, matching Ashe's own service throughout the first two sets. Ashe achieved the first service break of the match in the tenth game of the second set.

Second-seeded John Newcombe of Australia, the Wimbledon champion, experienced no difficulty in winning his second-round match, beating Joaquin Loyo-Mayo of Mexico, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1.

Clark Graebner, U.S., gained the third round with a 6-1, 7-6, 4-6, 6-4 triumph over Australia's Ray Keldie. Graebner is the No. 16 seed.

Eighth-seeded Roger Taylor of England also moved into the third round by beating Butch Seewagen, U.S., 7-6, 6-1, 6-3.

The two other U.S. seeds to see action today also were successful in second-round contests. Stan Smith, the No. 11 seed, beat Bill Brown, 7-5, 6-3, 6-0, and 12th-seeded Dennis Ralston, U.S., overcame Frenchman Georges Goven, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4, 7-6.

Fred Stolle of Australia, the 15th seed, defeated Pancho Panatta of Ecuador, 6-1, 6-2, 6-1.

In another women's singles match, fifth-seeded Virginia Wade of England ousted Pam O'Shaughnessy, U.S., 6-1, 6-1.

Rosemary Casals and Nancy Richey, the second and third seeds in the women's singles, both registered straight set victories in their opening contests. Miss Casals beat Christiane Spinola of France, 6-3, 6-0, and Miss Richey beat Laura Dupont, U.S., 6-2, 6-3.

Jets' Parilli Quits To Make Room For Young QB

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Sept. 3 (UPI)—Babe Parilli, the New York Jets' 40-year-old reserve quarterback who was in danger of being cut from the squad, has announced his retirement.

Facing the cutdown to 49 players yesterday, Parilli returned to his West Acton, Mass., home.

"I'm retiring from football," he said in a statement issued by the club, "because I feel that the Jets want to go with a younger quarterback."

Parilli gained a good position early in the second, saved ground with a punt, and took the lead with a 22-yard pass to tight end Tom Fears.

A little less than five hours later, Timothy T. wrapped up the \$143,630 Hambletonian, the classic trotting test for 3-year-olds, by beating the Allwood Stable's Formal Notice by a length in the third heat in 2:00 3-5 at the Du Quoin State Fairgrounds.

With 14,258 spectators on hand for the 45th staging of the non-betting fixture, Timothy T. had taken the first one-mile heat in 2:00 1-3, beating Flower Child by 1 1/4 lengths, and Formal Notice, which Jimmy Arthur driving, had rallied to beat Timothy T. by 1 1/4 lengths in 1:58 2-5 in the second heat.

Thus a third heat was needed for the first time since 1965, when Egyptian Candor was the winner. If another colt had won the third, all three winners would have returned for a fourth heat.

However, the red-haired, freckle-faced Simpson, who at 27 became the youngest winning driver in the Hambletonian, turned in a flawless drive, which included a first quarter in 0:29 3-5 and a fourth quarter in 0:29 2-5.

Simpson, who said he had moved out soon and too wide in the second year, made no mistake in the third. So the first prize of \$71,815 went to his father, who had captured the Hambletonian in 1957 with Hickory Smoke and in 1964 with Ayres, the sire of Timothy T.

Timothy T., acquired by Simpson for \$8,000, has earned \$146,143. Fifteen colts brooded the first two heats, but only nine in the third. After Timothy T. had made it look easy with a one-mile triumph in the first, Ar-

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A little less than five hours later, Timothy T. wrapped up the \$143,630 Hambletonian, the classic trotting test for 3-year-olds, by beating the Allwood Stable's Formal Notice by a length in the third heat in 2:00 3-5 at the Du Quoin State Fairgrounds.

With 14,258 spectators on hand for the 45th staging of the non-betting fixture, Timothy T. had taken the first one-mile heat in 2:00 1-3, beating Flower Child by 1 1/4 lengths, and Formal Notice, which Jimmy Arthur driving, had rallied to beat Timothy T. by 1 1/4 lengths in 1:58 2-5 in the second heat.

Thus a third heat was needed for the first time since 1965, when Egyptian Candor was the winner. If another colt had won the third, all three winners would have returned for a fourth heat.

However, the red-haired, freckle-faced Simpson, who at 27 became the youngest winning driver in the Hambletonian, turned in a flawless drive, which included a first quarter in 0:29 3-5 and a fourth quarter in 0:29 2-5.

Simpson, who said he had moved out soon and too wide in the second year, made no mistake in the third. So the first prize of \$71,815 went to his father, who had captured the Hambletonian in 1957 with Hickory Smoke and in 1964 with Ayres, the sire of Timothy T.

Timothy T., acquired by Simpson for \$8,000, has earned \$146,143. Fifteen colts brooded the first two heats, but only nine in the third. After Timothy T. had made it look easy with a one-mile triumph in the first, Ar-

thur gained a good position early in the second, saved ground with a punt, and took the lead with a 22-yard pass to tight end Tom Fears.



STILL STINGING LIKE A BEE—Cassius Clay, in photo above, lashes out at Rufus Brassel, while at right, he covers up as George Hill tries to connect.

## Clay Returns Like a Champ

ATLANTA, Sept. 3.—Cassius Clay is back. Last night, for the first time in three years, Clay stepped into the ring and breezed through eight exhibition rounds at the Morehouse College gymnasium here. He appeared nearly as fast and sharp as ever.

The former heavyweight champion, who had his title taken away under the ring, weighed in at 221 pounds, six over his normal fighting weight.

Sportswriters who have followed Clay during most of his fighting career said he seemed only slightly slower than they remembered.

The exhibition—against three fighters—marked a breakthrough for the dejected champion, who had repeatedly been rebuffed in his bid to start a comeback.

Clay went two rounds against Rufus Brassel of Lima, Ohio, and Johnny Eudings of Miami. Then he went four rounds against George Hill of Philadelphia and quit after complaining he felt "a little tired."

Clay was never hit solidly as he danced around each of his opponents. He scored some solid blows but his opponents showed no effect because they were headgear.

The former champion's trainer, Angelo Dundee, was jubilant.

"All the bricks are in place," Dundee said as he expressed pleasure over his fighter's condition.

"His legs were perfect; his timing was there. It was beautiful. He's just amazing."

Clay himself was confident and boasted that Dundee had told him it "would be impossible for me to do eight rounds tonight."

"I got a little tired out there, but I was satisfied to last eight rounds and be about 60 percent active all the way through," Clay said. "I'm not in shape yet, but in eight weeks I'll come into the ring at 220 pounds and be ready."

He referred to his hoped-for bout with current champion

Joe Frazier. House of Sports, Inc., which is sponsoring Clay, has reserved Atlanta Stadium, which holds 50,000 people, for a tentative Oct. 26 title match with Frazier.

If the Frazier fight doesn't work out, Clay hopes to meet either Jerry Quarry or Oscar Bonavena.

State Senator Leroy Johnson, a partner in House of Sports, said he would fly to Philadelphia today to discuss a possible match with Frazier.

Clay has not fought in three years since he was convicted of avoiding service in the Army and sentenced to five years imprisonment.

Clay, who said he should not

be drafted because he was a Black Muslim minister, was stripped of his world title by boxing authorities following his conviction.

Clay, however, has not served a day of his prison term because he has remained free under bond pending disposal of appeals against the sentence.

His situation now looks brighter in light of a recent U.S. Supreme Court decision that widens conscientious objector status.

The gate for tonight's exhibition was only \$15,000 before a jam-packed crowd of 2,700 and Clay will receive one-third—probably his smallest purse since becoming a professional.

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## Mets' Seaver Ends Slump; Pirates' Lead Fading

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3 (UPI)—The National League's Eastern Division kept getting tighter.

Last night, first-place Pittsburgh led the New York Mets by 1 1/2 games, while the Cincinnati Reds led the Pirates by 1 1/2 games.

Tom Seaver did the job for the Mets as he pitched clear of the worst slump of his career last night as New York won the third game of their series against the St. Louis Cardinals, 7-3.

Seaver had lost four straight games and five of his last six and had not won in three weeks. He was still leading the league in strikeouts (249) and the Mets had done well in the last few games.

Seaver pitched a two-hitter, leading the Mets to a 7-3 victory over the Cardinals. He struck out 10 batters and walked only one.

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## Indians Shifts Lead Into Losing Direction

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (UPI)—Alvin Dark pulled the San Francisco Giants to a 2-1 victory over the Cleveland Indians last night, but the Indians' lead in the Eastern Division was fading.

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